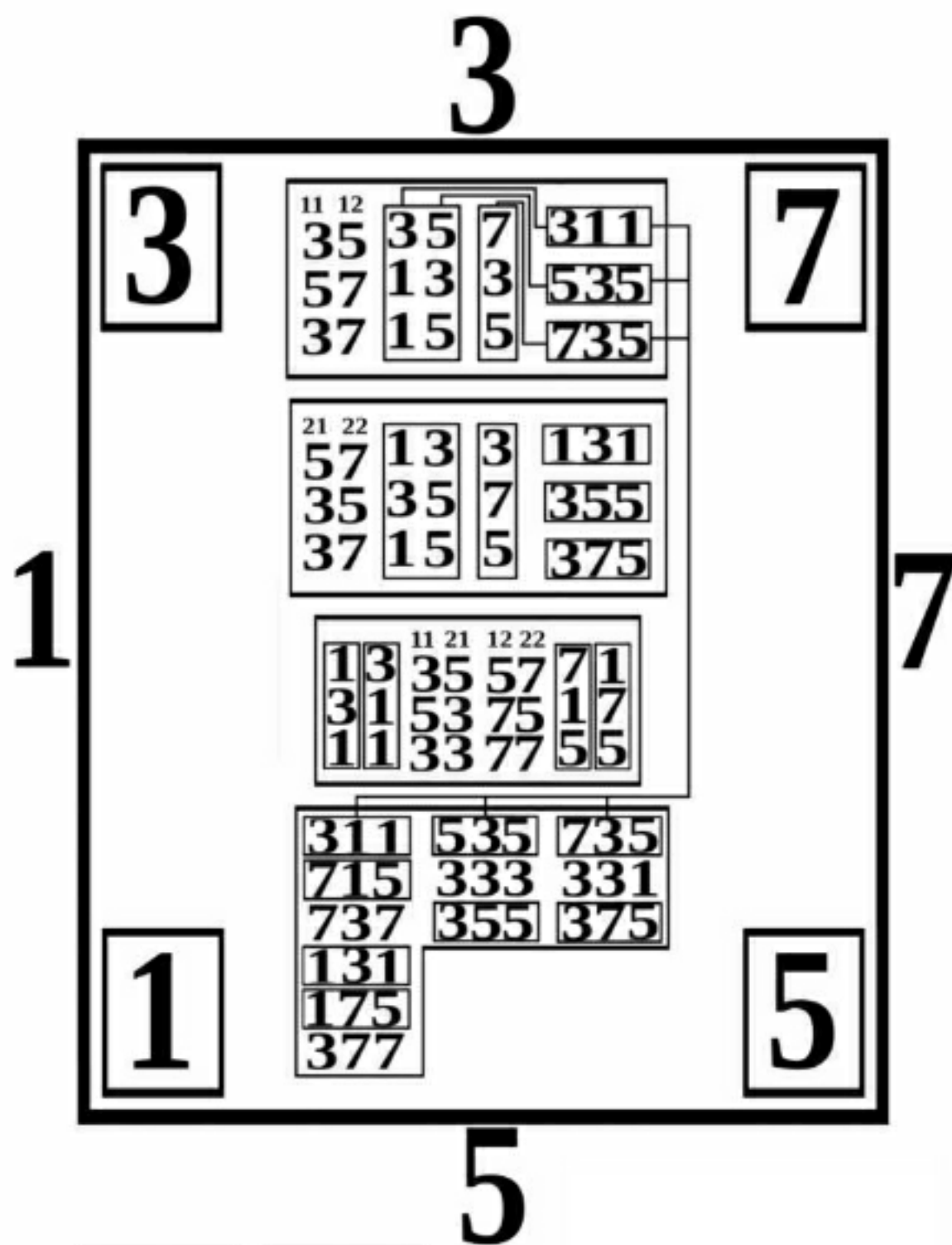


Rectangle Of Opposition

(24 Nov 2018)



31-	-31
3-7	37-
-15	1-5
57-	7-5

Bible (Genesis 1:27, 5:3, 15:9, Hebrews 1:3)

1=Trinity	(y,y)	is Logos and is Father(+,+)
3=Father	(n,y)	not Logos and is Father(-,+)
5=Logos	(y,n)	is Logos and is not Father(+,-)
7=Spirit	(n,n)	not Logos and is not Father(-,-)

1=Humanity	(y,y)	is from male and is from female(+,+)
3=Jesus	(n,y)	not from male and is from female(-,+)
5=Eve	(y,n)	is from male and is not from female(+,-)
7=Adam	(n,n)	not from male and is not from female(-,-)

Gaius Marius Victorinus

1=I	(y,y)	affirmative particular(+,+)
3=A	(n,y)	universal affirmative(-,+)
5=O	(y,n)	particular negative(+,-)
7=E	(n,n)	universal negative(-,-)

Sextus Empiricus

1=affirmative		15=affirmative particular(+,+)
3=universal	Tollens	31=universal affirmative(-,+)
5=particular	(y)1→5(y)	57=particular negative(+,-)
7=negative	(n)3→7(n)	37=universal negative(-,-)

Rene Descartes

1=upper right quadrant	$\frac{n,y}{n,n} \mid \frac{y,y}{y,n}$	$\frac{-,+}{-,-} \mid \frac{+,+}{+,-}$
3=upper left quadrant		
5=lower right quadrant		
7=lower left quadrant		

See also, Saint Augustine of Hippo, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel, Christian Felix Klein, Francis Augustus Henry, Jean Piaget, Fred Sommers and George Englebrechtsen.

$$\begin{aligned}
 3 \times 5 &= 15 & 15 - (1 \times 8) &= 7 \rightarrow \\
 5 \times 7 &= 35 & 35 - (4 \times 8) &= 3 \rightarrow \\
 3 \times 7 &= 21 & 21 - (2 \times 8) &= 5 \rightarrow
 \end{aligned}$$

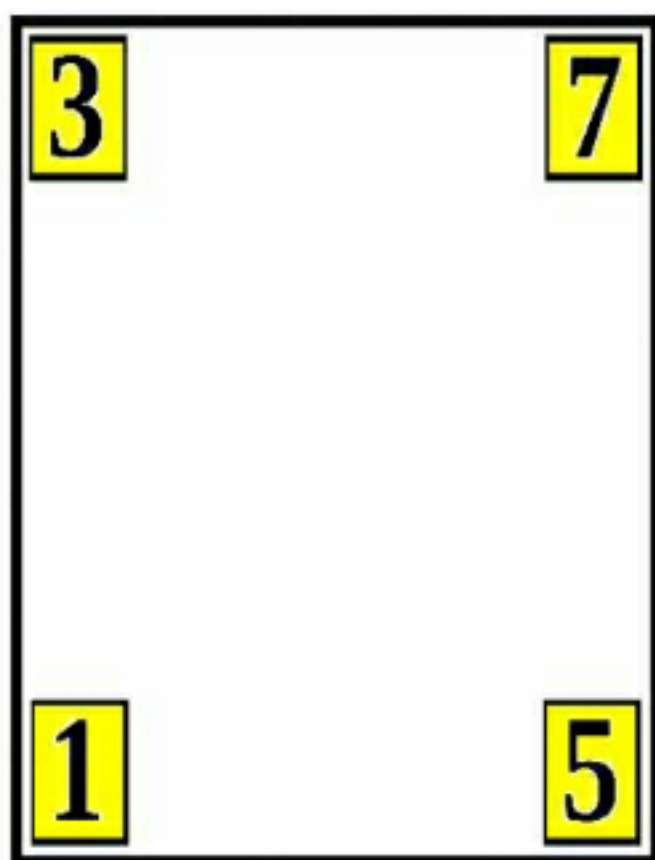
¹¹ 35	¹² 35	7	311
57	13	3	535
37	15	5	735

Columns 311 and 535 are formed by the opposite row values of columns 353 and 577. In the top row 35 remains unchanged. In the middle row 57 is replaced with 13 and in the bottom row 37 is replaced with 15. Columns 311, 535 and 735 are the initial syllogisms from which nine additional syllogisms are inferred.

311	535	735
715	333	331
737	355	375
131		
175		
377		

In 311 above, the 3 and last 1 were changed to their opposites leaving 517. The 5 and 7 were exchanged to conclude 715. In 715 the 1 and 5 were changed to their opposites leaving 773. The second 7 and 3 were exchanged to conclude 737.

Each syllogism has three parts and each part has two components. The method of correctly combining syllogistic parts and components is a consequence of this system in which those parts and components arise. The following illustration shows how they are arranged.

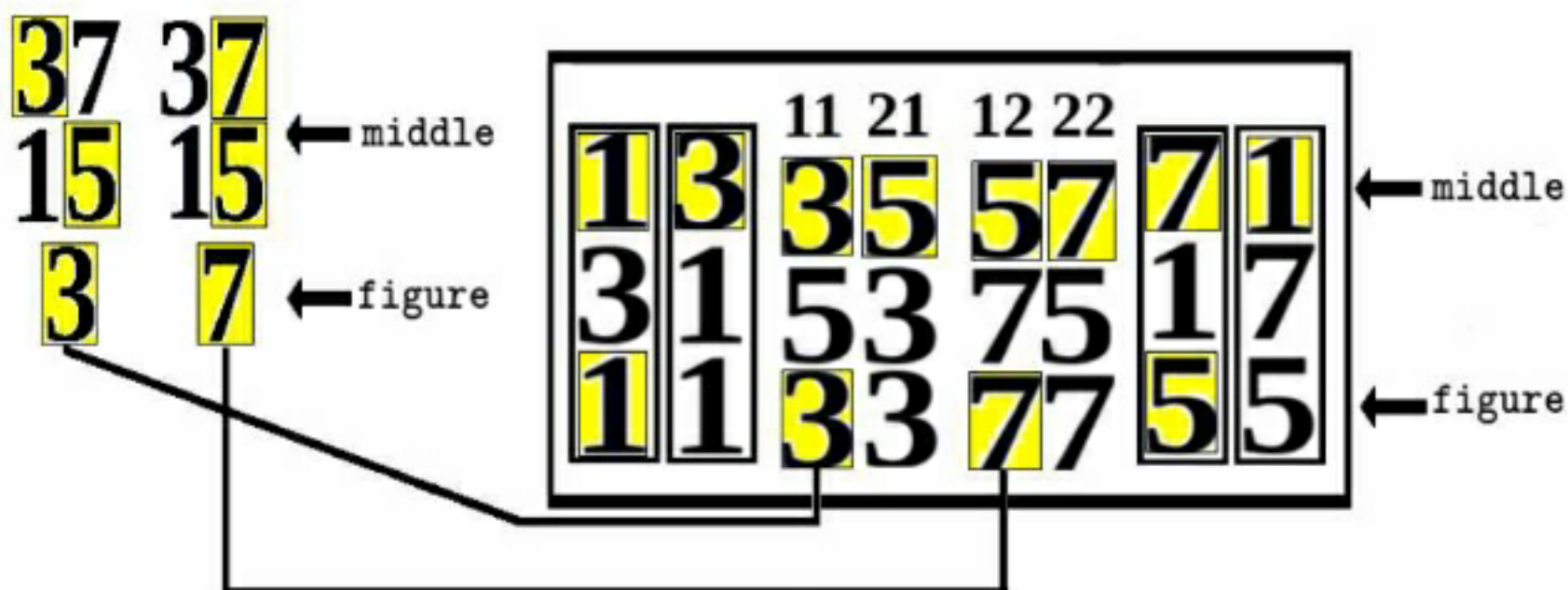


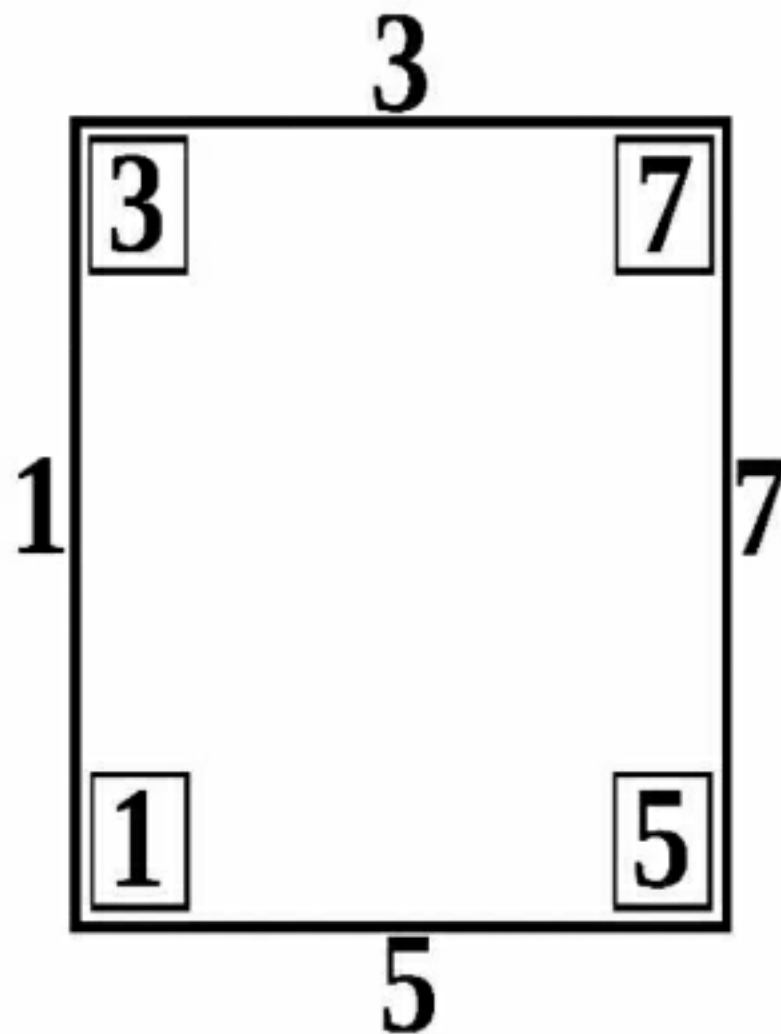
¹¹ 35	¹² 35	7	311
57	13	3	535
37	15	5	735

37
15

²¹ 57	²² 13	3	131
35	35	7	355
37	15	5	375

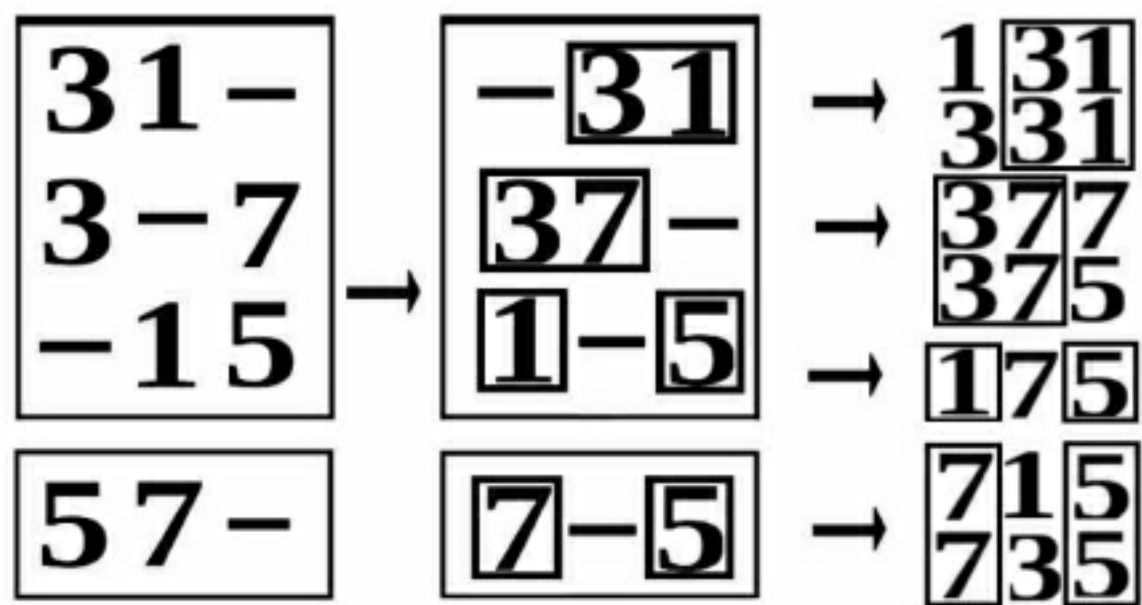
37
15





A 1/8th right turn of the rectangle above assigns two inside values to one outside number. 3 is assigned the inside values of 3 and 7, 1 is assigned the inside values of 1 and 3, 5 is assigned the inside values of 1 and 5 and 7 is assigned the inside values of 5 and 7.

31- is three place holders signifying various possible values. 3 has the possible values of 3 and 7, 1 has the possible values of 1 and 3 and - (dash) has the possible values of 3, 1, 5 and 7. 31- is the rule that establishes the valid moods of figure 3 in this system. 333 is a valid mood of this figure because the first place must be either 3 or 7 and it is 3, the second place must be either 1 or 3, it is 3, and the last place must be 3, 1, 5, or 7 and it is 3. The moods of figures 3, 7 and 1 are validated by the values of place holders 31-, 3-7 and -15.



Consider 31- as a cycle from 3 to 1 to - (dash) then back to 3 again. Moving the - (dash) one place right brings it around to the front of 3 giving -31. Overlay -31 on top of each of the 12 syllogisms and two syllogisms are validated, 131 and 331. These valid moods of figure 5 are the "other side" of the valid moods from figures 3, 7 and 1.

31-	$\frac{3}{1}$	3
3-7	$\frac{3}{7}$	5
-15	$\frac{1}{5}$	5

$\frac{3}{3}$	$\frac{1}{1}$	$\frac{7}{5}$	355
1	1	3	<u>113</u>

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